

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News.

The Copper Belle at Turquoise is putting up a 60 ton smelter which will be blown in within a month or so.—Range News.

At the Green Mountain mine, one of the Anaconda, Montana, copper properties, copper has been found by the diamond drill at a depth of 2200 feet. The High Ore shaft is to have a depth of 4000 feet.

The Butte Miner says: The richest streak of gold bearing ore yet uncovered in Montana, as far as known, was found in the Butte district a few weeks ago. The streak is not more than six inches wide, but it is almost solid gold, and will assay about 100,000 to the ton.

There continues to be found very profitable placer deposits in the neighborhood of Globe. Dry washing in the vicinity of Dripping Springs brings to light about an ounce of the yellow dust a day. Two prospectors, Jack Clark and John Kavanaugh, recently struck another 5000 gold pocket which they have not yet gone entirely through.—Tucson Citizen.

Dan McGowan, the well-known miner, has discovered and located two veins which carry a very rare mineral, known as alkanite. The find is located a few miles to the south of Prescott and the veins consist of ordinary white quartz streaked with what at first looked like wire silver. He thought it was gold and silver rock when he first made the discovery and had it assayed for the two metals, but found it free of both. He then forwarded some specimens to the Colorado school of mines, with the result that he now finds himself the possessor of two veins which carry a metal worth about 75¢ a pound. It is used much in the arts.—Prescott Prospect.

The old Cariboo (B. C.) district, which was in the zenith of its glory thirty-five years ago, is again looking up. Extensive hydraulic operations are being introduced. One of the hydraulic mines produced last year 300,000. Another mine in the Horsefly district has sunk a shaft 550 feet in depth, from the bottom of which a series of drifts have been run, and good pay gravel has been struck. On Lightning creek, the Lightning Creek Gold Gravel and Dredging Company has sunk a shaft 120 feet in bedrock, drifting toward the channel and tapped rich pay dirt. The famous placers of Williams creek are being hydraulicked with good results, the gravel averaging 18 to the cubic yard. On the north bend of the Frazer river and in the Thompson river dredging operations have been started on a large scale.

The Prescott Prospect tells of a great strike made in the Crown Point mine five months ago, which was kept from the public. At the 400-foot level a crosscut was run 42 feet in ore to the foot wall when a tremendous body of water was released, flooding the mine to the 300 level. A second cross cut was then run at the 225-foot level and the ore body was found of the same width as below. The general average of the ore is from 128 to 158 in gold per ton. A big stationary pump is now on the ground and it will not be long before the water will be pumped out and sinking continued. The Crown Point is owned by Col. A. O. Brodie and the Van Buren family of New York, relatives of Col. Brodie, who is superintendent of the mine.

W. C. Greene accompanied J. E. Hardy, a mining man, from New York to Cananea and back to Bisbee. Mr. Hardy is highly pleased with the Greene property, and says that it is without doubt another Verde. "We are now running a tunnel through a vein on the El Provencio claim and we have gone in 76 feet and are still in a body of high grade copper ore. The native copper is so thick that we find it very difficult to blast and have to chip out the metal. We now have one of our 350 ton furnaces running and expect to have two more going in a week. We are delayed in running our plant to its fullest capacity because of

the non-arrival of some parts of our machinery that we must have before we can run two of our large blowers. We expect to have everything going in full blast within a few weeks."—Bisbee Review.

Two mining deals were closed in Prescott yesterday, according to information which the Courier considers reliable. One was the Red Rock mine owned by Askew, Little, Santey & Co., which was purchased by Boston capitalists and a cash payment made. The exact figures could not be obtained, but they ran up in to the thousands of dollars, some say 100,000. The other deal was on that certain group of copper claims which a Scotch syndicate, represented by Prof. Comstock, has been working under three months' bond and lease, with Wm. Bashford as superintendent. The company became satisfied with the properties, purchased them yesterday and paid down some thousands of dollars of the purchase price. The latter properties are located near Huron.—Prescott Courier.

The notable success, as managers, of American mining men over mining men of other countries is in quickly and successfully solving the problem. Given a certain sum of money locked up in a certain piece of ground, how can that money be extracted in the shortest possible time at the cheapest cost? A mine is nothing more or less than a certain amount of money locked up in earthly material; the more quickly that money can be taken out the less interest will have to be paid on the capital invested to take it out, and the sooner the profits realized can themselves be turned into interest-bearing sums. It follows logically that the more quickly a mine is developed the sooner extraction can be begun.—Engineering Magazine.

The Mulatos mine, Sonora, Mexico, is reported sold again, this time to men who "will build the largest mill in the republic of Mexico." The voluminous information is vouchsafed that "the ledge is 800 feet wide, and that it would take a 500-stamp mill centuries to reduce it." It is now about ten years since Haywood & Hobart of San Francisco brought suit to recover 1,575,000, which they had paid for the Mulatos mine, alleging that it had been salted. The Mulatos has been a frequent subject for examination by California mining engineers. Alvinza Haywood tried to work it systematically, on a large scale; but, after an aggregate loss of about 300,000 on the whole transaction, he got out. It is another case of a big mine with a big name. A great mining property that has been a great producer takes on some of the attributes of immortality. Fifty years from now men will tell of the big Cripple Creek dividends, and will get others to take hold of the properties, now profitable producers, in an attempt to resuscitate the glories of the past.—Mining & Scientific Press.

L. L. Henry who is interested in archeology, secured a prize a few days ago from Woodgate, the Indian trader. He purchased from him a bead made of jade which had been found in the Aztec ruins on the Chaco by the Hyde exploring outfit. The bead will cut glass as well as diamond. The value of the find lies in the fact that jade is found only in China and thus is added another link to the chain of proof, showing that the Indians of North America came originally from China. Jade implements have been found in many of the Aztec ruins in Mexico. When Cortez conquered Mexico the jade implements and ornaments were prized more highly by the Indians than were those of gold and silver. Prof. Schoonmaker, the talented lecturer, who was here last winter, contends that the origin of the American Indians was in China. The exploring outfit above mentioned has been engaged in excavations among the Aztec ruins on the Chaco for the past three years. Among other things that they found was one lot of turquoise valued at 6,000.—McKinley County Republican.

Dr. Flower has again victimized the

eastern people on a bogus Arizona mining proposition, which he advertised under the high-sounding name of the "Arizona Eastern and Montana Smelting Ore Purchasing and Development Co." It is claimed that something like 1,000,000 worth of worthless shares of this fake company have been sold throughout the east. Dr. Flower and his pal have skipped for Mexico, in order to avoid arrest. The Doctor is an old offender. He first blossomed out in Colorado about twenty years ago in a big mining swindle, and ever since that time he has been mixed up in several deals of unsavory repute, in both Arizona and New Mexico. In one sense the suckers who swallow his gilded bait do not deserve sympathy. They are caught by the glitter of the advertisement, and with the hope of immediate riches, but in an investment of any other character, they would naturally enquire about the property, and also about the men who are promoting the enterprise. However, it will prove another undeserved black-eye to Arizona. Arizona people have never profited by these wild-cat enterprises. They are the product of the easterner, but the fleeced victim charges it all up to Arizona, and characterizes it as "Another Arizona Swindle." The Era is informed that there are a number of wild-cat ventures now flourishing in New York. They are worked by New Yorkers, and if their promoters would be as liberal in the use of printer's ink as was Dr. Flower, no doubt they would be equally as successful in reaping a golden harvest. Western papers cannot expose these frauds, because they know nothing of them. A charter can be secured in any state to operate in Arizona. They advertise and sell their stock, and there you are. As long as there are suckers, these frauds will continue to exist.—Copper Era.

Western Treasures.

As the various stages will make summaries this morning of their wealth and of the year's increase, it will read so many bushels of corn at so much per bushel; so many bushels of wheat at so much per bushel; so many bales of cotton at so much per pound, etc., and not one in a thousand of the people of those states will doubt for a moment that their state is entitled to all the credit, not only for the volume of their products of factory and farm, but for their value likewise. And yet, except for that stream of gold which began to flow from the west fifty years ago, and that stream of silver which began its flow forty years ago, the East would be vegetating still. The people would be raising good crops and they would have fair prices for cotton and wheat, because they would be the two articles of export, but the rest would not much more than pay for the raising. They would not have had one half the railroads that they now have, and we suspect that in some of the very proud states of the Middle West they would still be burning corn for fuel. We do not discount their greatness; we do not discount their power, but we think they should always keep in mind that for the great value of their products they should be thankful to the men, who, in the barren mountains and from under the sere robes of the desert, have brought forth the treasure which, added to the general fund of the Nation, has made a volume which has given their products value. Their work is honest and faithful, but what they produce is transitory. Much of it lasts only for a year. What the West sends them is imperishable, and could the silver that Abraham paid for the land on which to make a sepulcher for Sarah, or the gold with which the great temple of Jerusalem was decked be brought to light today, it would be found to be just as lustrous, just as pure, just as indestructible as it was when it was used by the ancient Israelites. The East lives from hand to mouth so to speak. The West, if it does not lay up treasure in heaven, produces a treasure which gives a specific value to the products of the East.—S. L. Tribune.

Montana's First Stamp Mill.

At Gibbonsville, Idaho, there is an old hand made quartz mill stamp, which is quite a curiosity. It is one of five which were made in Bannack City, Montana, (then Idaho) in 1862, by J. F. Allen, Sr., for a mill that he built and operated near there that year.

In 1861 a party of eighteen, of which Mr. Allen was one, outfitted in Colorado for a prospecting tour into Montana—then Idaho—in search of the precious metals. Arriving in 1862 near Bannack, which they afterwards named Grasshopper Gulch, some of the party found placer gold in considerable quantity, and after further prospecting the party decided to locate there. They formed a company, built cabins, whipsawed lumber and made sluice boxes to work placer mines, and made eighteen quartz locations, drawing numbers for the places of their locations. Mr. Allen was the last one to draw, and shortly afterwards sold his claim for 5,000\$, without even having struck a pick into the ground. After taking out about 2,000\$ from the placers, one half of the party was sent to Salt Lake for additional supplies for the coming winter, each being allowed 5¢ per day while on the trip.

When the placers were worked out, it was evident that some sort of mill would have to be secured to work the quartz properties. In the meantime there had been quite a stampede to the new Eldorado. Among the newcomers were a number of blacksmiths, and the miners tried to persuade them to make the necessary stamps for the mill, but none would undertake the task. Mr. Allen, being a machinist by trade, concluded that he could master the proposition, so he set up a shop, constructed a large bellows, burned a big pit of charcoal, secured an assistant and started to work. As iron was a scarce article there in those days, it had to be secured whenever and however possible, and at no inconsiderable expense. The material used in these stamps was almost all wagon tires, which were cut into strips eight inches long, heated and welded together layer upon layer, until the stamp was the desired thickness. It took a great many tires to make the five ponderous stamps, and every "prairie schooner" and old and new wagon which came into the camp, and could be purchased, found its way to the shop to be utilized in making the first stamp mill built in Montana. When completed, the stamps were eight inches square, weighed 300 pounds each, and the cost for the five was upwards of 1,500\$.

The building of such a mill in those days were expensive, slow and laborious work, but when Mr. Allen finally got it completed and ready for work, it "pounded" out over 50,000\$ in gold in three months. The ore was all taken from claim No. 1, which was named the Dakota. The ore was designated "red ochre" and occurred in large chimneys, surrounded by a hard limestone formation.

In those days ore was measured by the cord the same as wood, and Mr. Allen was paid 100\$ a cord for milling the ore.

Upon sinking in the mine, the pay ore gradually pinched out, until finally no trace of gold could be found. Then the company broke up, and Mr. Allen sold his mill to a party who afterwards proved to be tricky and dishonest, for in running ore for others he would keep back part of the gold and mix in iron, etc., instead. He was soon discovered at his tricks, however, and would have been roughly handled had he not skipped out. Then some parties tore down the mill and cleaned up about 1,000\$; and as Mr. Allen had received but a small payment from the sale, his loss was considerable. The stamps were afterwards taken for various purposes and the one now at Gibbonsville was taken there by a blacksmith named Anderson, who used it in his shop for several years as an anvil.

Mr. Allen still follows the pursuit of mining and milling, and is one of the best mill men and amalgamators in the west today. Although he is upwards of 70 years of age and has passed through the numerous hardships in-

cident to early day travel and living in the Rocky mountains, he can perform as hard a day's work as most of men in the prime of life. At the present time he looks after the running of his mill and does his own amalgamating, at which he is an expert.—Bozeman Courier.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have provided their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by H. H. Watkins, druggist.

Mining Application.

Mineral Survey No. 100.
U. S. LAND OFFICE.
PRESCOTT, ARIZ., December 6, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that Emma A. Arbuckle, whose postoffice is 414 Peoples Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, has made application for a patent for 1500 linear feet on the Samson lode, bearing gold and silver, the same bearing 750 feet S. 35 deg. 30 min. E. and 750 feet N. 33 deg. 20 min. W. from discovery shaft thereon, with surface ground 600 feet in width, situate in Wallapai Mining district, Mohave county, Territory of Arizona, and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office, as follows, viz: Beginning at corner No. 1, the S. W. cor. of location, whence cross (X) B. R. 1-1483, chiseled in granite rock in place, 30 ins. above ground, bears S. 48 deg. 30 min. E. 11.20 feet. N. W. cor. of "Anastasia" lode, unsurveyed, claimed by Martin Neary, bears S. 9 deg. 40 min. W. 38.30 ft. Southeast end center "Comet" lode, unsurveyed, claimed by Martin Neary, bears N. 55 deg. 30 min. W. 48 ft. Cor. common to sections 1 and 12, R. 18 W., tp. 23 N., and to sections 6 and 7, R. 17 W., tp. 23 N., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, bears N. 76 deg. 44 min. W. 816.18 ft.; thence N. 53 deg. 40 min. E. 203 ft. to S. E. end center of claim, whence initial location monument, a cross chiseled on top of a granite boulder 821234 ft. above ground, (X) L. M. 1463, bears N. 36 deg. 20 min. W. 750 ft., and 600 ft. to cor. No. 2; whence cross (X) B. R. 2-1463, chiseled in granite rock in place, 35 ins. above ground, bears N. 37 deg. 19 min. W. 100 feet; thence N. 35 deg. 20 min. W. 750 ft. to E. center side line, and 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3, N. E. cor. of location, whence cross (X) B. R. 3-1463, chiseled in granite boulder 822 ft., 16 ins. above ground, bears N. 33 deg. 40 min. E. 3.75 ft.; thence S. 33 deg. 40 min. W. 260 ft. to N. W. end center of claim, and 600 ft. to cor. No. 4, whence cross (X) B. R. 4-1463, chiseled in granite boulder 4243 ft. above ground, bears N. 30 deg. 30 min. E. 4.15 ft. Highest point of Samson Peak bears N. 77 deg. 20 min. E. about one half mile. Main bow peak bears N. 19 deg. 10 min. W. about one and a half mile. Thence S. 33 deg. 20 min. E. 750 ft. to W. center side line, and 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing 20.66 acres and forming a part of the N. W. 1/4 Sec. 7, and S. W. 1/4 Sec. 6, R. 17 W., and S. E. 1/4 Sec. 1, R. 18 W., all in tp. 23 N., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. Said location being recorded in Book K, page 592, and in Book S, page 3, of Mining Records of Mohave county, Arizona.

The names of adjoining or conflicting claims as shown by the plat of survey are the Anastasia on the southeast and the Comet on the southwest claimed by Martin Neary, and the Fourth of March on the northwest claimed by H. R. Bowman. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Samson mining claim or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Prescott, Arizona, within sixty days from the date of the first publication of this notice or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

FREDERICK A. TRIPLE,
Register.
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Dec 8, 1900.
Last publication Feb. 9, 1901.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not Be Made.

In the Probate Court of the County of Mohave, Territory of Arizona.
In the matter of the estate of
CHARLES PETERSON, Deceased.
Jeff R. Lane, the administrator of the estate of Charles Peterson, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth.
It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Saturday, the 24 day of February, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Courtroom of said Probate Court at the Courthouse in Kingman, County of Mohave, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased Charles Peterson, as shall be necessary.
And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the MOHAVE COUNTY MINER, a newspaper printed and published in said Mohave County.
J. A. LOGAN,
Judge of the Probate Court.
Dated January 19, 1901
First insertion January 12,